

# **Thou Shalt Worship the Lord Thy God Matthew 4:10**

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## **What Is Worship?**

Poetically, worship has been defined as “Man climbing the altar stairs to God.” The dictionary defines worship as: “Worthiness, repute, respect, reverence paid to a divine being.” Others have defined worship as: “Profound respect mingled with fear and affection; veneration. A token of respect or veneration; an obeisance.”

In the New Testament the most common word translated worship is *proskuneo* which has the basic meaning of “to kiss toward.” It appears sixty times and is defined as follows: “to do obeisance to, to prostrate oneself, do reverence to.”

## **Acceptable Worship Involves a Conscious Effort**

Worship is not an act that one engages in accidentally, neither is it a spectator activity, rather it is an activity in which the worshiper puts forth a conscious effort to accomplish God’s will. Moses writes the account of Cain and Able worshiping God (Gen. 4:3-4). He wrote that God had respect for Abel’s offering but no respect for Cain’s. The Hebrews writer tells us: “By faith Abel offered unto God a more excellent sacrifice than Cain” (Heb. 11:4). Abel’s sacrifice was by faith and since faith cometh by hearing and hearing by the Word of God (Rom. 10:17), Abel made a conscious effort and followed God’s instructions.

When Abraham was obeying God's instructions concerning Isaac (Gen. 22:2; cf. Gen. 22:11-12; Heb. 11:17-18), he told his young men: "Abide ye here with the ass; and I and the lad will go yonder and worship, and come again to you" (Gen. 22:5). Abraham made a conscious effort to go to the place designated by God for the purpose of worshiping. God's children also assemble at designated places for the purpose of worshiping Him.

Jesus, in conversation with the Samaritan woman at Jacob's well, instructed her that under the Jewish law Jerusalem was the proper place to worship (John 4:20-22). The Ethiopian eunuch traveled from his homeland to Jerusalem for the purpose of worshiping (Acts 8:28).

## Acceptable Worship Involves Several Characteristics

**Obedience**—In the days of Malachi the prophet the priests were accused of despising the name of Jehovah because they were not following God's instructions concerning sacrifices. Instead of offering Jehovah sacrifices which met His specifications, they were offering polluted bread, blind, lame, and sick animals (Mal. 1:6-8). Because of this disobedience their sacrifices were rejected. In the New Testament, Jesus declared that worship was to be in spirit (from the heart) and truth (John 4:24). To worship in truth is to worship according to God's instructions (John 17:17).

**Attitude**—Jesus spoke a parable to certain men who trusted in themselves (not God) that they were righteous and set all others at nought (Luke 18:9). A Pharisee and a Publican (tax collector) went up to worship (pray). The Pharisee's worship was rejected because of his ungodly attitude. The Publican's worship was accepted because he worshiped with an acceptable attitude (Luke 18:9-14).

**A Pure Life**—God told the Jews in the time of Amos that He despised their worship and emphatically told them that He would not accept it. The reason? The Jews were walking in disobedience to God's Word (Amos 5:21-24). Jehovah spoke to the Jews through Isaiah and told them that He considered their worship as nothing more than trampling His courts and that He would hide His eyes from them (Isa. 1:11-17). The reason Jehovah would not accept their worship is vividly described earlier in the same chapter (Isa. 1:2-9). Christians are to offer their spiritual sacrifices as **holy** priests (1 Pet. 2:5). **Pure worship cannot come from an impure life.**

## Five Types of Worship

God's Word informs us that there are five types of worship which man can engage in but only one is acceptable to God.

1. False worship—(Jer. 19:5). Israel's worship to Baal was false worship and an abomination unto God.
2. Ignorant worship (Acts 17:23).
3. Will worship—(Col. 2:18-23, especially v. 23).
4. Vain worship—(Mat. 15:7-9).
5. True worship—(John 4:23).

This is the only one that God will accept. Worship is an opportunity of a lifetime. May God help us to worship Him in spirit and truth, that He may be glorified and that we as Christians may benefit from the fellowship with Him and our fellow Christians.

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# The Authority of the Scripture Concerning Worship

Jerry Moffitt  
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We have always been a people who made the Word of God our authority in religion. However, since there are signs in our brotherhood of drifting from this mooring, let us express two propositions regarding why God's Word, revealed in the Bible must be our sole authority in worship.

## Proposition One: All Else Is Rejected as Authority

First, the church cannot be our authority for it did not give us the truth. Rather, truth gave us the church. The church must support the truth and be the pillar and ground of it. Paul wrote to Timothy: "But if I tarry long, that thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God, which is the church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth" (1 Tim. 3:15).

Second, we reject denominations and ecclesiastical bodies as authority. They are not from heaven, but from man (Mat. 21:25). They are evil plants the Lord wants rooted up (Mat. 15:13).

Third, we reject human reason as authority. God has made it foolish (1 Cor. 1:18-31), so the way of man is not in himself (Jer. 10:23). Under this category we would place traditions of men (Mat. 15:7-9), human philosophy (Col. 2:8), secret knowledge (1 Tim. 6:20-21), and all men as an authority. Men can be false teachers (2 John 9-11; 1 John 4:1; 2 Pet. 2:13; Jude 3-4).

Fourth, we reject angels (Gal. 1:8-9; 2 Cor. 11:13-15), and human experiences (Mat. 24:24; 2 Cor. 3:13) as authority concerning worship. It is possible for us to be deceived, especially in the realm of human experience.

## **Proposition Two: Why Scripture Is Our Sole Authority**

First, only it is the Word of God (Deut. 8:3; 1 Thes. 2:13; 2 Tim. 3:16-17). "It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God" (Mat. 4:4). No other book, than the Bible, can stand tests intended to discredit this claim.

Second, it is in the Bible that God exercises His authority (1 Cor. 14:37; 2 Thes. 2:1-3; John 14:16-18; John 14:26; John 16:13; 2 Tim. 3:16-17). God had authority and delegated it to the Son (Heb. 1:1-3). The Son put it in men (2 Cor. 5:20), and they wrote it down (1 Cor. 14:37; 2 Thes. 2:1-3).

Thus, third, the Bible claims to be an authority (2 Tim. 3:16-17; 2 Thes. 1:7-9; 2 Pet. 3:5). As a church, we dare not sail off the map of God's Word.

Fourth, Jesus appealed to Scripture as the final authority to settle religious concerns (Mat. 22:28-33; Mat. 19:4-5; John 10:35-36). The apostles did the same, quoting Old Testament passages to authenticate their teaching.

Like the Hebrews writer, time fails if we try to tell all. Scripture is our authority for it is reliable; it will judge us; and, it is indestructible. It will convert us (Psa. 19:7), guide us (Psa. 73:24), cleanse us (John 15:3), save us (James 1:21), sanctify us (John 17:17), edify us (Acts 20:32), and work in us (1 Thes. 2:13). What else could we ask? So may we continue to hold it up as our sole authority in Christianity.

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